

neuralgia, dysmenorrhea, and other evidences of permanent neurasthenia, accompanied in one case by a condition of mental depression amounting at times almost to insanity. Whether this second group of symptoms is a cause or a result of movable kidney, I am not able to determine. I feel very sure that it is more than a coincidence. Of the thirty-one cases reported by Drummond, he says, "twenty-two were exceedingly nervous and might very properly be described as decided neurotics, and it is noteworthy that these were the cases in which the dyspeptic symptoms were most marked. . . . So often is a marked nervous habit to be met with in cases of movable kidney with symptoms, that I have been led to ask myself the question, Would the symptoms arise were it not for the neurotic tendency even with a pronounced degree of ectopia? It must, I think, be admitted that in the great majority of cases they would not. But that the kidney condition determines the region and distribution of the disturbance, there can no doubt, and further, it would seem that in some cases at least it is the cause of the neurotic temperament." These functional neuroses accompanying movable kidney seem to me to be identical with those so commonly observed in cases of ovarian neuralgia where the ovaries seem perfectly healthy, and also identical with the neuroses so often associated with coccydynia. Surgically, they are of the utmost importance in determining the prognosis and treatment. Whenever they are absent, as in the first of the cases I have just reported, I think nephrorrhaphy may be undertaken with very positive assurances of success. When present, they lessen very much the probability of securing permanent relief. In the event of failure, nephrectomy, as is illustrated by our second case, still offers some hope of a favorable result, but even that, like the removal of the ovary and the coccyx is often unsatisfactory.

Since the introduction of nephrorrhaphy, nephrectomy for the relief of uncomplicated movable kidney has met with but little favor. Suture of the kidney not only is easier and very much safer, being attended by a mortality that is almost *nil*, but it seems to meet more perfectly the indications for surgical interference. No one now credits the dictum of Keppler, that a movable kidney is in itself a menace to its possessor's life, and should be immediately removed. On the contrary, the prevailing surgical opinion is rather that of Landau and Mr. Knowsley Thornton, who regard the "removal of a kidney simply because it floats or is mobile, as quite unjustifiable." In fact, I think most surgeons would go a step further than Mr. Thornton, and say that no operation should be undertaken on a healthy kidney simply "because it floats or is mobile." It is only when by its mobility it occasions symptoms that interfere with one's ordinary occupation or habit of living that any operation is indicated. Nephrorrhaphy is then certainly the operation of choice, but in the event of its failure, nephrectomy is, I think, not only a justifiable but a reasonable procedure as is illustrated by the second case here reported. I have further collected five other cases, as will be seen by the accompanying table, in which the failure of future has been followed by the successful removal of the kidney. One of them in which the nervous symptoms were especially prominent is reported as having remained hysterical until the time

of her death, two and one-half years later from some intercurrent affection. Agnew's case remained well nearly two years after the removal of the kidney, and Dunning's was in comparatively good health eight years after operation, while the remaining two cases were immediately relieved of their symptoms, but were reported too early to give permanent results. These cases are too few and the records too meager to enable us to draw any positive conclusions. They are more than sufficient, however, I think, to justify us in attempting a radical operation when the simpler alternatives have failed.

In calling your attention to this subject by reporting these two cases, I have been actuated by the desire to emphasize more particularly two factors in the consideration of movable kidney, which are, it seems to me of very great importance, and which do not often receive the attention they deserve. They are: 1, the frequency with which movable kidney is associated with a marked and very distressing neurotic habit and under these circumstances nephrorrhaphy is often unsuccessful; and 2, the possibility of securing permanent relief by nephrectomy when nephrorrhaphy has failed.

APPENDICITIS.

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From my experience in appendiceal work, and particularly during the past year, I feel that I have a right to make a further contribution upon this much debated subject. Notwithstanding the vast amount of literature which has appeared, and the numerous discussions which have occurred upon this subject in the past twelve months, I regret to say that there are still too many skeptics, first as to the prevalence of the affection, and second, as to the importance of the only curative treatment, namely, operation. I had hoped that the nomenclature of this subject had been definitely settled and that appendicitis was the accepted term for inflammation in the right iliac fossa, which we now know invariably originates within the appendix, but a recent article by Frederick Treves in the *British Medical Journal* describes appendicitis under the headings, typhilitis and perityphilitis, terms no longer accepted by American surgeons.

As I have before remarked, the diagnosis of appendicitis is not a difficult one to make. I must confess I have been astounded when attacked by a few prominent clinicians on making the above statement. The history of onset in the great majority of cases of acute appendicitis, as well as in acute attacks supervening upon an already chronically inflamed organ presents a picture, the outlines of which are so striking that if once seen it must be everlasting.

The initial pain, the gastric disturbance, the point where the tenderness to touch is most intense, the torpid bowel, all these following closely upon either the ingestion of indigestible substances or the ingestion of digestible substances, if the integrity of the lining membrane of the digestive tract has been disturbed, as by sudden exposure to cold, fright, grief, etc., these symptoms, I say, form the background of such a picture.

The rigidity of the abdominal walls of the lower

right quadrant of the abdomen, nausea if not vomiting, the disposition to flex the thighs upon the abdomen, the limited abdominal respiration, the increased pulse rate, the elevation of temperature, the intense thirst, the pain referred to the back, the abdominal distension, complete the picture in detail. There is now left the finishing touch, which is true in both senses of the word, that of locating the inflamed organ by palpation. While the tenderness early in the attack is diffuse, yet the point of greatest tenderness can, by careful examination, be most clearly defined over the position held by the appendix.

The etiology and pathology of appendicitis being intimately associated, I have thought it best to describe them together.

From my experience in the past year I have no reason to change the views expressed in former articles regarding the etiology of this affection. I still believe that there is a certain proportion of cases of appendicitis in which foreign bodies are an active factor in its production, when a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane already exists and, especially when associated with it is the bacterium commune coli. Foreign bodies may, however, remain and cause little or no disturbance until some indiscretion in diet or exposure to cold or dampness excites a catarrhal condition, when their presence adds to the irritation thus produced and prevents drainage of the organ by occluding its lumen. They are the important factors which favor ulceration of the walls of the appendix and perforation or even gangrene of the entire organ.

Occlusion of the lumen of the appendix may also result from one of the following conditions: a very long meso-appendix, a shortened meso-appendix, a meso-appendix due to infiltration, containing an excess of fat, adhesions, thickening of the mucous and sub-mucous coats or displacement of adjacent viscera.

All inflammations of the appendix are septic; consequently, drainage is essential for a spontaneous recovery from an attack. The mucous membrane of an appendix beyond the point of obstruction undergoes structural changes which render otherwise innocuous materials (bacteria, etc.,) actively malignant and thus favor migration.

In cases of chronic appendicitis, a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane of the appendix primarily renders it predisposed to slight irritation and though macroscopically and microscopically the mucous membrane of such an appendix would show but little evidence of disease, this is clinically disproved. I have seen cases of recurrent appendicitis where all the symptoms disappeared after the removal of the appendix, which showed but slight disease of the mucous membrane.

I recall one case in particular, where the patient had been an invalid for seventeen years. The removal of the appendix which was small, and the mucous membrane which showed but slight pathologic changes, was followed by a prompt disappearance of the symptoms. This patient is to day perfectly well and leading a comfortable and happy life.

Many of the cases of chronic intestinal indigestion of both the catarrhal and the nervous type, also cases of chronic enterocolitis and colitis, I maintain are due to structural changes found in the appendix, which I have removed for the relief of one or more of these various conditions.

The appendix is a highly organized structure, as much so as is any portion of the alimentary canal. It possesses the same number of coats, has its individual mesentery and is equally as well supplied with blood vessels, nerves and lymphatics as are the intestines. The point of essential difference, however, is that it has but one opening and this is the reason that inflammations of this organ are of so destructive a character and hold a place second to no other intra-abdominal inflammation.

Catarrhal inflammations of the appendix are very common, but heretofore have not been recognized as attacks of appendicitis. When the inflammation is more marked there are other factors which enter into the case. If the bacillus coli communis is present in a virulent form or is associated with the staphylococcus we have an infective appendicitis which is of the virulent type; when this condition is associated with a fecal concretion or other foreign body causing pressure, necrosis occurs and we have perforation. In infective appendicitis we frequently find minute points of suppuration in the mucosa; these foci start in the glands which are infected and then suppurate. The virulent bacilli can and do migrate through the walls of the inflamed appendix and cause suppuration around the organ without perforation.

The termination of an attack of the infective variety of appendicitis depends upon the direction which the bacilli take. If they pass into an appendix whose lumen is not encroached upon, the attack may terminate favorably. If the migration is through the walls into the right iliac fossa, suppuration about the organ occurs and we have a peri-appendiceal abscess, or a general infective peritonitis. This is the awful uncertainty, and places upon the physician a terrible responsibility. In support of my position, I will simply refer you to the statistics of the early operative treatment and to those of the so-called conservative or expectant treatment.

This is the view I have held, and when the opportunity has presented itself acted upon, and I have yet to record the first death where the appendix was removed in the early stage of the acute attack.

The personal equation in the resistance to septic absorption is a matter of the greatest importance and one which figures conspicuously in appendicitis. Two cases, in which there is, as nearly as it is possible to demonstrate pathologically, a parallel condition of affairs, may show very different degrees of infection; one patient will be profoundly septic while the other will show but slight evidences of poisoning. This fact must be understood and borne in mind by the physician in attendance upon a case of appendicitis; otherwise he will be less likely to appreciate the responsibility of his position.

The symptoms of appendicitis present such a vivid picture clinically that I can not conceive how, ordinarily, they could be misinterpreted. The cramp-like pain in the epigastric or umbilical region, which ushers in the initial symptoms of this affection, is severe and usually constant, although it may be intermittent, and is associated with nausea, vomiting and extreme restlessness. The pain may be referred to these regions for a period ranging from one to twenty-four hours, but later is confined to the iliac fossa where it manifests itself in wave-like paroxysms. With the advent of general peritonitis the pain becomes diffused. The nausea and vomiting

usually cease in favorable cases after the pain is referred to the region of the appendix. In unfavorable cases it becomes regurgitant and persists until the end.

Rigidity of the abdominal walls which in the majority of cases is most marked on the right side, occurs before the pain localizes itself in the right iliac fossa. There is usually constipation but occasionally diarrhea. Where constipation persists it is due to one of two causes, either an intestinal paresis of septic origin or the use of opium.

Tenderness is the most important symptom of appendiceal inflammation. Deep palpation over a normal appendix will not elicit tenderness. There is only one condition which renders difficult or impossible the palpation of an appendix, viz., marked tympanites. Tenderness may also be elicited through the rectum in the male, and the vagina and rectum in the female, when the appendix is directed into the pelvis. The point of greatest intensity of tenderness is over the inflamed appendix. Excruciating tenderness indicates pus, and in some cases is elicited only by vaginal or rectal examination.

Temperature and pulse rate in moderately severe cases bear no relation to the amount of disease going on within. I have seen cases with abscess and even perforation in which the pulse rate and temperature were normal. These are explained by the various pathologic conditions found in the peritoneal cavity in appendicitis. A sudden fall of temperature in acute cases should be looked upon with suspicion, as this only too often indicates perforation of the appendix.

The ordinary form of appendicitis is readily diagnosed, but I have met with some variations which have been misleading and puzzling; cases in which the pain has been referred to the left side, to the spleen, to the bladder and to the testicle.

The history of attacks is at times indistinct, one being frequently only able to get a story of a chain of vague symptoms which patients refer to as an attack of cholera morbus. Again, I have seen cases in which a persistent colitis or entero-colitis, were the only clues to the real cause of the trouble. There is one symptom, however, which is constant and that is tenderness; this, in the majority of cases is accompanied by a palpably enlarged appendix. If one palpates the right abdomen of patients who suffer from dyspepsia, entero-colitis, or colitis with or without histories of attacks of appendicitis, the number of tender, enlarged vermiform appendices he discovers will astonish him. The following case will illustrate: Miss W., age 16; no history of an attack of acute appendicitis; had been suffering for some time from a severe colitis. Her appendix was tender and was easily palpable. I advised its removal. We found the appendix constricted and indurated at its extreme tip, bound by adhesions to the surrounding bowel, and the omentum adherent to the outer wall of the cecum. The appendix contained pus. I have come to the conclusion, after a varied experience in appendiceal work, of accepting the histories of attacks of cholera morbus as those of acute attacks of appendicitis and have yet to see the first operative case presenting such a history which did not substantiate this belief.

The diagnosis of appendicitis can be made early, and when made, should be followed by operation for the removal of the inflamed organ. A case of *bona*

fide appendicitis should not be allowed to go to the point of suppuration. A point upon which all authorities on this much debated question agree is that there is no sign or symptom, class of individuals, age, or time of disease which foretells perforation, gangrene and pus. No man can tell how the case may proceed from hour to hour and therefore the only logical conclusion at which one of experience can arrive is immediate early operation.

The prognosis depends not only upon the character of the attack and the complications which may supervene, but especially upon whether or not an early operation is done. In other words, the earlier the operation is performed the better the prognosis.

When the collection of pus is circumscribed and the general peritoneal cavity walled off, the prognosis is generally favorable. If the general peritoneal cavity be infected the prognosis is grave, although if operation is at once resorted to there is a possible chance of recovery; while if the infection be late or operation deferred, a fatal termination is invariably the rule. When a circumscribed appendiceal abscess ruptures and evacuates its contents into the bowel, recovery from the attack usually follows, while evacuation into the bladder is fatal in about 50 per cent. of the cases. The age of the patient is a decided factor in the prognosis, as the disease is more fatal in the very young, on account of the slighter powers of resistance.

Appendicitis is a surgical affection and should be so treated. The first question which arises after the diagnosis has been established is the character of the attack and what will be the probable outcome? It is here that we come up against the stone wall of fact, backed up with logical conclusion based upon experience. We can not say positively which case or class of cases will recover from an attack and which will go on to suppuration, gangrene and perforation. The question is, Shall we guess, and run the risk at the patient's expense? or shall we accept the only other alternative and remove the organ at the incipency of its inflammation? The operation has been performed so often by skilled surgeons with a mortality of 1 to 2 per cent. and in many instances without a death, that there is absolutely no ground for attacking the procedure upon the score of fatality. Hernia is not a frequent sequence of abdominal section and is not the bugbear it is thought to be by the opponents of the knife. We can not accept objections to scientific procedure, upon the score of prejudice or on general principles, but must meet facts with facts.

A record of 100 appendisectomies with one death and no hernias speaks for itself. The records of McBurney, Richardson, Fowler, Murphy and others stand out like the "handwriting on the wall," to substantiate the scientific wisdom of early operation, and to stamp delay as dangerous and unscientific.

Early operation is a conservative and not a radical procedure. We are not governed by the same reasons that influence us to perform the radical operation for the cure of a simple hernia, or for the removal of the uterine appendages for a fibroid. But we see before us the probable consequences of allowing suppuration, gangrene and perforation to occur in the peritoneal cavity which may or may not be protected by nature's kindly action.

The proportion of cases of appendicitis which have one attack, then become perfectly well and are

cured of the disease, is so infinitely small, compared to those which have repeated attacks with an interval of invalidism, that I do not believe the rare exception should interfere with the rule.

One of my recent cases had had three attacks, with the interval filled in with gastro-intestinal uneasiness and tenderness over the appendix, increased by the slightest dietary indiscretion. He decided he would be operated upon as he considered the risk of another attack far greater than that of operation. On the day of operation he remarked that the tenderness was less pronounced than at any time for three months previous.

The appendix which lay behind the cecum and colon, first observed a northerly and then a southerly direction, making an acute flexion; it was firmly bound down by strong adhesions. The omentum was adherent to the base of the organ as well as to the cecum. An interesting feature in the case was the presence of a neighboring knuckle of small bowel which was anchored to the base of the appendix by an adhesive band, causing an acute flexion. This condition would have been capable of producing an attack of acute mechanical intestinal obstruction upon the slightest provocation. The appendix was thickened and contained pus. It is now four weeks since the operation, and he says he has no dyspeptic trouble and feels the first relief since his initial attack nine months ago.

The early operation is, as a rule, a comparatively simple abdominal procedure. The operation at the end of an attack or during the interval between attacks is usually more difficult than when done very early in the attack before adhesions are formed. After pus has formed, an operation for the removal of the appendix calls for the best judgment and skill, along with experience in this particular line of work. One meets with pus which has originated in an appendiceal inflammation, in every conceivable part of the peritoneal cavity, and only too frequently the entire cavity is invaded.

The appendix holds a northerly position in so large a percentage of cases that it is common to meet with many cases of acute appendicitis in which the purulent collection is post-cecal or post-cecal and post-colic. In this class of cases I invariably remove the appendix. With the proper abdominal technique, an important part of which is the disposition of the sterile gauze by which the greater peritoneal cavity is temporarily sealed off, the risk of infecting this membrane is reduced to a minimum. To one whose experience in this class of cases has not made him expert, I would strongly urge that having opened the peritoneum in cases of this character, and recognizing the position of the swelling, that it is far safer for him to immediately close the abdominal wound and complete the operation by draining the collection through the loin space. This is not only feasible, but at the same time safer than to take chances on exposing the peritoneum to contact with pus, of the character which is generated in connection with appendicitis. In those cases where the abscess points anteriorly, one of two procedures is to be followed out; evacuation without any attempt to remove the appendix, or, first carrying an incision through the abdominal walls to the inner side of the collection, in this wise opening the general peritoneal cavity, which is to be protected with sterile gauze, to be followed by a second incision down over the most

prominent part of the swelling. The pus is evacuated, the cavity then washed out thoroughly, and the appendix removed. This latter plan of operation should only be practiced by a surgeon who is an adept in this line of work.

When the general peritoneal cavity has been protected in the manner referred to, the appendix removed and the wound cleansed, the first packing of gauze is to be withdrawn and replaced by a fresh piece which is allowed to remain *in situ* for two or three days, the time depending upon circumstances. By a strict observance of this step in the technique, the peritoneum can be left permanently sealed off. This anticipates nature's means of closing off the abscess cavity by adhesive inflammation. When the permanent gauze packing has been removed, the wound is closed by sutures introduced at the time of the operation.

I do not consider the evacuation of an appendiceal abscess without removal of the appendix in any way curative. On the contrary, experience has taught me that these cases are equally liable to recurrent attacks. I have operated for removal of the appendix upon too many cases, with such a history, to regard the simple evacuation of the pus other than merely palliative. Cases in which the abscess has ruptured into the colon and the rectum, suffer from subsequent attacks and for these during the quiescent period I have removed the appendix. In only a small percentage of the appendices removed under these circumstances do we find evidence of a previous perforation. From our knowledge of the pathology of this subject we know that perforation is not necessary for pus formation.

I take this opportunity of adding a remonstrance against the median incision in the operation of appendicitis. The number of cases are limited where this route offers any advantage. In the majority of cases, therefore, and from this we must reason, it is contradicted, first, on anatomic grounds, second, on the ground that the peritoneal cavity can not be so well protected against infection. Granting that what I have said is true, the median operation is unsurgical. A knowledge of the topographical relations of the appendix, must impress one's mind with the fallacy of the median operation.

In suppurative cases it is impossible to open and drain an abscess in the right iliac fossa through a median incision, no matter how large, without infecting the peritoneal cavity. A large incision is always to be avoided in abdominal work. Where the appendix lies to the outer side of the cecum or behind the cecum or colon the difficulties of this route would be increased. To gain access to the retro-colic space by way of the median incision would probably call for division of the internal layer of the ascending meso-colon, always to be avoided as it is preferable to go through the outer layer of the meso-colon on account of the relation the blood vessels hold to the former.

The two incisions to be considered are through or immediately to the inner side of the linea semilunaris (not cutting the rectus but pushing it inward), or through the abdominal walls after the manner proposed by McBurney.

The McBurney operation which offers a better safeguard against ventral hernia, is especially adapted to chronic cases. In favor of this operation is the direction of the deep incisions which do not entail

cutting the nerves of the abdominal walls. Some of the nervous phenomena which have been said to follow the operation of removal of the appendix through the semilunar line, I believe have been due to the section of the nerves which must follow opening the abdomen by this route. With McBurney, I would not recommend it to one who has not had a considerable experience in appendiceal work, as it is more difficult to perform than is the operation through the semilunar line. In either operation the incision should be small. In the McBurney operation the incision through the internal oblique, the transversalis muscle, the transversalis fascia and the peritoneum is of necessity small. Ordinarily, in cases of chronic appendicitis, the incision in the peritoneum need not be more than an inch in length, just sufficient to admit the index finger to pick up the cecum, the landmark in finding the appendix.

The medical clinician carefully views and studies the exterior of the abdomen, and upon the information thus gathered bases his conclusions as to what may be going on within. The surgeon sees the process and, if he has had a large experience, sees so much of the destructive possibilities of the disease that he naturally comes to the conclusion that an inflamed appendix is better in the laboratory.

THORACIC TROUBLES FROM A SURGICAL STANDPOINT.

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In this notice of some of the phases of thoracic surgery there has been nothing of an exhaustive nature undertaken, but only an attempt to bring to the attention of surgeons the great landmarks which should prompt to further investigations in this very important branch of surgery. While many have explored every nook and corner of the abdomen, and have brought forth rich fruits of their labors, comparatively few have turned their attention to the contents of the chest.

It is true, that a few individuals have devoted their energies zealously and successfully to the investigation of the surgical disorders of the chest; but the data for studying the results of traumatism or diseases of this part of the organization are scattered throughout current literature, so as to render it difficult to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. With a firm conviction that these *dissecta membra* may be collected and systematized in a manner to prove instructive and profitable to the medical profession, this contribution is now presented.

There are such conflicting views in regard to the various practical measures which have been adopted in thoracic troubles, that any one who seeks for authority in the treatment of the injuries to the walls of the chest and to the viscera within, or for the diseases of the thoracic cavity, is involved in doubt and uncertainty.

The more extended such investigation may be, the greater is the confusion from direct antagonism in the practice of those whose names are prominent in the department, and there is a pressing demand for methodic rules in the management of this class of cases.

No greater boon could be conferred upon the profession than a thorough analysis of all the details available in connection with the pathology and treatment of surgical disorders of the chest, and a work which may afford a rational and comprehensive grouping of the therapeutic agencies indicated in the different troubles of the thorax ought to prove a most acceptable offering to the surgeon.

The conical space within the chest, having its apex upward, is occupied on each side by the lungs, and between them lies the heart with its investing pericardium and the arch of the aorta with the descending aorta. The pleural serous covering of the viscera is reflected over the inner walls of the thorax and the two membranes being approximated form an antero-posterior partition constituting the mediastinum. The different spaces included between the folds of the pleura are designated as the anterior, posterior, middle and superior mediastina, and play a prominent part in the rôle of thoracic troubles, amenable to surgery.

In different divisions of the mediastinum, we find the trunk of the pulmonary artery, the ascending vena cava, the innominate veins, the phrenic nerves, the vagus nerve, the esophagus, the thoracic duct, the bronchial lymphatic glands, the cardiac lymphatic glands and the posterior mediastinal gland, with other highly organized structures. This fruitful field for investigation has only recently awakened the interest of original workers and it is expected that it will be explored more fully in future.

If a patient is so unfortunate as to suffer from a surgical disorder, he does not always require the use of the knife, and I appeal to my intelligent colleagues to disabuse the minds of people as to surgeons being mere operators.

It may be that the critical reader shall expect some explanation of the term surgical disorders, employed for generalization of chest troubles. All departures from the healthy or normal condition of the tissues, involving any material modification of structure, either in size or density, may be included under the designation of surgical disorders. As has been intimated already, this does not imply a necessity for the employment of the knife or any other surgical instrument, but may be appropriately submitted to medication as a part of the surgical treatment.

In illustration of the transition of cases from the domain of medicine to that of surgery, an instructive and interesting report of Christian Simpson, giving four cases in which he had successfully used a new method of bleeding in pulmonary congestion, with a trocar, may be presented. This is an extension of Harley's method of performing hepatic phlebotomy, which was laid before the profession in 1886. There is, however, an improvement upon that process, which meets the sanction of Harley. After the withdrawal of twelve ounces of blood from the lung, the canula was kept in position with the fingers over the end to allow of a clot forming, and then it was slowly withdrawn. The patients were immediately relieved. A modification in the mode of procedure is proposed by Harley that makes the plugging of the wound by the coagulation more secure and effective, while it obviates its detachment. His proposal is that the trocar being thrust some distance into the tissues of the organ from which it is desired to extract blood, before placing the point of the finger on the mouth of the canula with the view of arresting the blood flow,